Reconciliation of the U.S.-Canadian Current Account, 1992–93

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The reconciliation of the U.S.-Canadian current account for 1992 and 1993 resulted in a smaller U.S. surplus, or Canadian deficit, for 1992 and a shift to a small U.S. deficit, or Canadian surplus, for 1993. Before reconciliation, the U.S. current-account surplus with Canada is \$3.3 billion for 1992 and \$1.4 billion for 1993; the corresponding Canadian estimates are \$1.9 billion for 1992 and \$1.7 billion for 1993. After reconciliation, the U.S. surplus for 1992 is reduced to \$1.0 billion, and the U.S. surplus for 1993 changes to a small deficit (chart 1, table 1).

This article presents details of the reconciliation of the U.S.-Canadian current account for 1992 and 1993 by Statistics Canada and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The reconciliation

Table 1.—Major U.S.-Canadian Balances

[Billions of U.S. dollars]

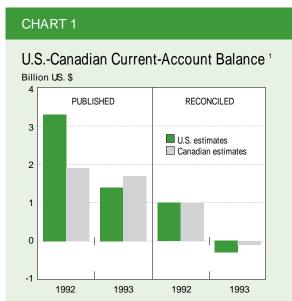
		ished nates	Recor	
	United States	Canada	United States	Canada
1992				
Merchandise trade Services Investment income	-9.5 8.9 4.2	12.1 -9.1 -5.9	-13.0 7.7 6.5	13.0 -8.0 -6.2
Goods, services, and income	3.6	-2.9	1.2	-1.2
Unilateral transfers, net	3	1.0	2	.2
Current account	3.3	-1.9	1.0	-1.0
1993				
Merchandise trade Services Investment income	-12.1 7.7 6.1	15.2 -8.5 -9.4	-16.3 6.7 9.4	16.3 -7.1 -9.3
Goods, services, and income	1.7	-2.7	1	1
Unilateral transfers, net	3	1.0	2	.2
Current account	1.4	-1.7	3	.1

Some differences remain in the reconciled estimates because some service and income estimates could not be fully reconciled.

is undertaken because of the extensive economic links between Canada and the United States and the need to explain differences in the Canadian and U.S. published estimates of bilateral current-account transactions. In principle, the bilateral current account of one country should mirror the bilateral current account of the other country.

The reconciliation process has improved the accuracy of the published estimates of transactions between Canada and the United States and has increased the efficiency of producing the estimates. The improvements have been accomplished through the exchange of data between the two countries and the development of improved estimating techniques. The exchange of data covers over 80 percent of the value of Canadian and U.S. current-account transactions. This year, a change in the definition of direct investment income in the Canadian published estimates eliminated one of the remaining ma-

1973, Second Quarter 1976 and 1977, Third Quarter 1978 and 1979, First Quarter 1981, and Third Quarter 1981 through 1993.



Balance shown is net notabound—a US. surplus is a Canadian deficit.
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

^{1.} The reconciliation of the current account has been undertaken each year since 1970. Summary results of the reconciliations were published in the United States in the following issues of the Survey of Current Business: June 1975, September 1976 and 1977. December 1979, June 1981, December 1981 through 1991, November 1992, and October 1993. In Canada, the results were published in the following issues of Canada's Balance of International Payments (catalogue 67—001), a publication of Statistics Canada: Fourth Quarter

NOTE.—A U.S. surplus (+) is a Canadian deficit (-), and a Canadian surplus (+) is a U.S. deficit (-).

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

jor definitional differences between the U.S. and Canadian published estimates.

After reconciliation, revisions are incorporated into the Canadian and U.S. published estimates as far as possible. A complete exchange of data or substitution of reconciled estimates for published estimates is not feasible, because of definitional and methodological differences and because estimates of transactions with third countries would be affected in some cases. In addition, protecting the confidentiality of source data bars the exchange of data for some transactions.

The first part briefly discusses the reconciled balances for 1992–93. The second part summarizes the methodology for reconciliation and discusses

the major reconciliation adjustments to the U.S. and Canadian current accounts.

Reconciled Balances for 1992-93

For 1992, the reconciled U.S.-Canadian current-account balance is a U.S. surplus, or Canadian deficit, of \$1.0 billion; the U.S. published estimate is a surplus of \$3.3 billion, and the Canadian published estimate is a deficit of \$1.9 billion. For 1993, the balance is not fully reconciled. The provisional U.S. estimate of the reconciled balance is a U.S. deficit, or Canadian surplus, of \$0.3 billion; the provisional Canadian estimate is a U.S. deficit, or Canadian surplus, of \$0.1 billion. By comparison, the U.S. published estimate for

Table 2.—Summary of Reconciliation Adjustments, Northbound

	[/	Millions of L	I.S. dollars]							
	Defin	itional		Method	ological		Statis	stical	Tot	al
	United		Reclass	ification	Gross	or net	United		United	
	States	Canada	United States	Canada	United States	Canada	States	Canada	States	Canada
1992										
Merchandise trade		-15	-4,080				265		-3,815	-15
Services		-507	4,080		-222	-600	-1,206	151	2,652	-956
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts								104		104
Travel							-66		-66	
Passenger fares							-97		-97	
Transportation Inland freight Other			4,273 4,273	418 418			-1,787 -1,847 60	15 15	2,486 2,426 60	433 433
Other services Affiliated Unaffiliated Government		-507 -301 -206	-193 -17 -176	-418 426 8	-222 222	-600 -600	744 295 405 44	32 -511 533 10	329 278 7 44	-1,493 -812 -699 18
Investment income Direct Other		-597 -292 -305		133 –133	-158 158	628 -60 688	2,325 -586 2,911	747 1,041 –294	2,167 -586 2,753	778 822 –44
Unilateral transfers		-103			338		85		423	-103
Total adjustments		-1,222			-42	28	1,469	898	1,427	-296
1993										
Merchandise trade		-409	-4,398				291		-4,107	-409
Services		-549	4,398		-266	-633	-1,364	-131	2,769	-1,313
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts								144		144
Travel							-78		-78	
Passenger fares							-174		-174	
Transportation Inland freight Other			4,585 4,585	451 451			-1,902 -1,989 87	-140 140	2,683 2,596 87	311 311
Other services Affiliated Unaffiliated Government		-549 -320 -229	-187 -20 -167	-451 460 9	-266 266	-633 -633	790 331 416 43	-135 -503 347 21	337 311 -17 43	-1,768 -823 -975 30
Investment income Direct Other		-410 -78 -332		161 –161	-145 145	425 -65 490	3,054 -123 3,177	22 321 –299	2,909 -123 3,032	36 339 –303
Unilateral transfers		-114			328		88		416	-114
Total adjustments		-1,482			-83	-208	2,069	-109	1,986	-1,798

1993 is a \$1.4 billion surplus, and the Canadian published estimate is a \$1.7 billion deficit. The difference between the provisional reconciled estimates reflects the preliminary nature of the 1993 data, as well as difficulties in reconciling some service and direct investment estimates related to insurance transactions. In the past, those differences have been offsetting; in 1993, they are not

Adjustments to the U.S. southbound estimates are larger than those to the northbound estimates for both years (tables 2 and 3).² The increases in U.S. payments primarily reflect definitional

adjustments to merchandise trade, such as the addition of Canadian reexports to U.S. merchandise imports, and statistical adjustments to transportation (inland freight) and "other services" for undercoverage. The largest adjustments to U.S. estimates of receipts, such as the reclassification of inland freight and statistical adjustments to transportation and investment income, are partly offsetting. For 1992, the reconciliation adjustments resulted in a reduction of \$2.3 billion in the U.S. published surplus; for 1993, they resulted in a shift from a \$1.4 billion surplus to a small deficit (tables 4 and 5).

The only large overall adjustments to the Canadian estimates were to the 1993 northbound estimates. The reconciled balances mainly reflect

Table 3.—Summary of Reconciliation Adjustments, Southbound

	Defin	itional		Method	lological		Stati	stical	Tot	tal
		United	Reclass	sification	Gross	or net		United		United
	Canada	States	Canada	United States	Canada	Canada United States		United States	Canada	States
1992										
Merchandise trade	1,738	1,996	-948	-2,309			41		831	-313
Services	-414		948	2,309	-600	-222	346	1,757	279	3,844
Direct defense expenditures			68	-94			-22		46	-94
Travel								-14		-14
Passenger fares								-1		-1
Transportation Inland freight Other	-54 -54		1,308 948 360	2,403 2,403			407 347 60	1,204 1,256 –52	1,661 1,295 366	3,607 3,659 -52
Other services	-360 -18		-428 		-600	-222	-39 -424	568	-1,427 -442	346
Unaffiliated Government	-342		-428 		-600	-222 	374 11	496 72	-996 11	274 72
Investment income	-305 -211 -94				628 60 688	-158 	190 -354 544	37 144 –107	513 -626 1,138	-121 144 -265
Unilateral transfers	-988					338	75		-913	338
Total adjustments	31	1,996			28	-42	652	1,794	711	3,748
1993										
Merchandise trade	1,577	2,305	-956	-2,190			67		688	115
Services	-461		956	2,190	-633	-266	227	1,688	89	3,610
Direct defense expenditures			103	-76			-92		11	-76
Travel								-7		-7
Passenger fares								-7		-7
Transportation	–57 		1,311 956 355	2,266 2,266			115 -23 138	1,162 1,168 -6	1,369 933 436	3,428 3,434 -6
Other services	-404 -18 -386		-458 458		-633 -633	-266 266	204 -225 416	540 469	-1,291 -243 -1,061	274 203
Government							13	71	13	71
Investment income	-264 -143 -121				425 -65 490	-145 145	-84 -811 727	-196 204 -400	77 -1,019 1,096	-341 204 -545
Unilateral transfers	-964					328	75		-889	328
Total adjustments	-112	2,305			-208	-83	285	1,492	-35	3,714

In this article, the term "northbound" refers to U.S. receipts, or Canadian payments; "southbound" refers to Canadian receipts, or U.S. payments. All values are expressed in U.S. dollars.

a reduction in the Canadian published deficits. For 1992, the reconciliation adjustments resulted in a reduction of \$0.9 billion in the Canadian published deficit; for 1993, they resulted in a shift from a \$1.7 billion deficit to a small surplus.

Reconciliation Adjustments

Reconciliation adjustments to each country's published estimates are classified in three major categories—definitional, methodological, and statistical—which reflect the differences that occur in the published estimates.³

Definitional and methodological adjustments are required because of differences in the definitions and methodologies used to compile the international accounts in Canada and the United States. These differences primarily reflect each country's requirements to integrate the external accounts with the domestic accounts and differences in compilation conventions due to institutional factors. To achieve reconciliation, a common definition is selected, and methodologies are adjusted to a common basis. choice of one definition or methodology over another does not necessarily indicate agreement on the correct definition or the most appropriate methodology. Often, the choice is based on practical considerations, such as the availability of data.

Statistical adjustments reflect differences in data sources and estimation techniques. There are

Table 4.—U.S.-Canadian Current-Account Reconciliation, Northbound

	Pul	blished estima	tes	Red	conciled estim	ates	Adjustmo published	
	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Difference	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Remaining difference	United States	Canada
1992								
Northbound goods, services, and income	117,411	118,202	-788	118,417	118,008	409	1,004	-193
Merchandise trade	91,365	87,565	3,800	87,550	87,550		-3,815	-15
Services Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts Travel Passenger fares Inland freight Other transportation Royalties and license fees Other services	17,258 104 8,182 1,099 (²) 1,042 1,265 5,567	20,721 (¹) 8,116 1,002 2,426 637 1,207 7,333	-3,462 104 66 97 -2,426 405 58 -1,766	19,911 104 8,116 1,002 2,426 1,102 (3) 7,161	19,765 104 8,116 1,002 2,426 1,070 (3) 7,047	146 	2,652 -66 -97 2,426 60 -1,265 1,594	-956 104
Investment income Direct investment Other private assets/liabilities U.S. Government assets	8,789 2,653 6,119 17	9,915 976 8,939 (⁴)	-1,126 1,677 -2,820 17	10,956 2,067 8,889 (⁴)	10,693 1,798 8,895 (⁴)	263 269 -6	2,167 -586 2,770 -17	778 822 –44
Unilateral transfers, net		526	_526	423	423		423	-103
Current account, northbound	117,411	118,729	-1,314	118,840	118,431	409	1,427	-296
1993								
Northbound goods, services, and income	128,079	131,139	-3,060	129,648	129,454	195	1,571	-1,684
Merchandise trade	101,194	97,496	3,698	97,087	97,087		-4,107	-409
Services Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts Travel Passenger fares Inland freight Other transportation Royalties and license fees Other services	16,573 144 7,458 1,191 (²) 999 1,254 5,527	20,632 (1) 7,380 1,017 2,596 757 1,266 7,616	-4,059 144 78 174 -2,596 242 -12 -2,089	19,342 144 7,380 1,017 2,596 1,086 (3) 7,118	19,321 144 7,380 1,017 2,596 1,069 (3) 7,115	21 	2,769 -78 -174 2,596 87 -1,254 1,592	-1,313 144
Investment income Direct investment Other private assets/liabilities U.S. Government assets	10,312 4,005 6,293 13	13,010 3,372 9,638 (⁴)	-2,699 633 -3,345 13	13,220 3,882 9,338 (⁴)	13,046 3,711 9,335 (⁴)	174 171 3	2,909 -123 3,045 -13	36 339 -303
Unilateral transfers, net		530	_530	416	416		416	
Current account, northbound	128,079	131,668	-3,590	130,064	129,870	195	1,986	-1,798

In the Canadian published accounts, transactions of U.S. military agencies are not shown separately.

^{3.} A detailed article on the methodology used to reconcile the U.S.-Canadian current account was published by Bea in the November 1992 issue of the Survey and by Statistics Canada in Reconciliation of the Canada-United States Current Account, 1990–91. Statistics Canada also published a shortened version in the December 1992 Canadian Economic Observer and in Canada's Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1992.

^{2.} In the U.S. published accounts, inland freight is included in the merchandise trade account.

^{3.} Royalties and license fees are included in other services for reconciliation.
4. Income on U.S. Government assets is included in income on other private assets in the Canadian published accounts. The same treatment is used for reconciliation.

four types of statistical adjustments. First, some adjustments are based on an evaluation of the quality and coverage of the source data. When one country's data are believed to be of better quality, the better data are used to develop the reconciliation adjustments. Second, some adjustments are based on detailed information that is available from one country but not the Third, adjustments are made to reflect revisions in source data that become available after publication of the estimates. Fourth, some adjustments are essentially pragmatic, particularly when it is not possible to clearly establish the merits of one country's data relative to the other country's data. In such cases, reconciled values are developed that are believed to be within a reasonable range of measurement error.

The following sections present a discussion of the major reconciliation adjustments made to the current account. Although numerous adjustments are made, only those that involve important definitional, methodological, or statistical differences are discussed. Definitional and statistical adjustments affect the current-account balance because they affect the value of transactions. Methodological adjustments, such as the reclassification or the grossing or netting of transactions, are necessary to achieve common treatment, but because they are offsetting, they do not affect the current-account balance.

Merchandise trade

Most of the differences between Canadian and U.S. published estimates of merchandise trade stem from different treatment of the source data

Table 5.—U.S.-Canadian Current-Account Reconciliation, Southbound

	Pul	blished estima	ites	Rec	onciled estimate	ates	Adjustm published	
	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Difference	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Remaining difference	Canada	United States
1992								
Southbound goods, services, and income	115,272	113,777	1,496	116,892	117,185	-293	1,622	3,410
Merchandise trade	99,725	100,868	-1,143	100,555	100,555		831	-313
Services Direct defense expenditures Travel Passenger fares Inland freight Other transportation Royalties and license fees Other services	11,530 (¹) 3,540 226 2,364 323 104 4,973	8,363 140 3,554 227 (²) 733 84 3,624	3,169 -140 -14 -1 2,364 -410 20 1,349	11,809 46 3,540 226 3,659 689 (3) 3,649	12,206 46 3,540 226 3,659 681 (³) 4,054	-397 8 8 405	279 46 	3,844 -94 -14 -1 3,659 -52 -84 430
Investment income Direct investment Other private assets/liabilities U.S. Government liabilities	4,016 1,377 1,774 865	4,546 659 2,835 1,052	-530 718 -1,061 -187	4,529 752 2,818 959	4,425 803 2,663 959	104 -52 156	513 -626 1,045 94	-121 144 -172 -93
Unilateral transfers, net	1,537	286	-286 1,537	624	624		_913	-286 624
Current account, southbound	116,809	114,063	2,747	117,516	117,809	-293	711	3,748
1993								
Southbound goods, services, and income	128,468	126,376	2,092	129,321	129,762	-441	853	3,386
Merchandise trade	112,737	113,310	-573	113,425	113,425		688	115
Services Direct defense expenditures Travel Passenger fares Inland freight Other transportation Royalties and license fees Other services	12,104 (¹) 3,685 253 2,502 326 106 5,232	8,869 87 3,692 260 (²) 764 96 3,970	3,235 -87 -7 -7 2,502 -438 10 1,262	12,192 11 3,685 253 3,434 762 (³) 4,047	12,481 11 3,685 253 3,434 758 (³) 4,340	-289 	89 11 	3,610 -76 -7 -7 3,434 -6 -96 370
Investment income Direct investment Other private assets/liabilities U.S. Government liabilities	3,627 926 2,032 669	4,197 -35 2,721 1,511	-570 961 -689 -842	3,704 -93 2,707 1,090	3,856 169 2,597 1,090	-152 -262 110	77 -1,019 675 421	-341 204 -124 -421
Unilateral transfers, net	1,529	312	-312 1,529	640	640			-312 640
Current account, southbound	129,997	126,688	3,309	129,961	130,402	-441	-35	3,714

^{1.} In the Canadian published accounts, transactions of U.S. military agencies are not shown

^{2.} In the U.S. published accounts, inland freight is included in the merchandise trade account.

^{3.} Royalties and license fees are included in other services for reconciliation.

(tables 6 and 7).⁴ Among the definitional adjustments, U.S. imports are redefined to include Canadian reexports in order to align them with Canadian estimates of exports to the United States. U.S. published estimates, which are on a country-of-origin basis, attribute Canadian reexports to third countries rather than to

Table 6.—Merchandise Trade, Northbound
[Millions of U.S. dollars]

	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Type of adjustment
1992			
Balance of payments basis, published.	91,365	87,565	
Reconciliation adjustments: Inland freight Repair of equipment Other balance of payments adjustments. Statistical adjustments	-4,273 193 7 258		Reclassification Reclassification Definitional Statistical
Reconciled	87,550	87,550	
1993			
Balance of payments basis, published.	101,194	97,496	
Reconciliation adjustments: Inland freight	-4,585 187 7		Reclassification Reclassification Definitional
Reconciled	97,087	97,087	

Table 7.—Merchandise Trade, Southbound
[Millions of U.S. dollars]

	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Type of adjustment
1992			
Balance of payments basis, published.	99,725	100,868	
Reconciliation adjustments: Canadian reexports	-876 1,665	1,925 -2,403 165	
Reconciled	100,555	100,555	
1993			
Balance of payments basis, published.	112,737	113,310	
Reconciliation adjustments: Canadian reexports		2,209 -2,266 172	Definitional Reclassification Definitional Statistical
Reconciled	113,425	113,425	

Canada; the Canadian published estimates are on a country-of-shipment basis and thus do not require a similar adjustment. Definitional adjustments are made to the Canadian published estimates to eliminate timing differences (including progress payments on certain military equipment imported from the United States) and valuation differences.

Among the methodological adjustments, inland freight charges (freight charges on overland shipments of exports and imports from the plant to the border) are reclassified from merchandise trade to the transportation accounts. This adjustment is made in order to value merchandise trade in the U.S. accounts at the plant, rather than at the border as in the U.S. published estimates. In the Canadian published estimates, merchandise trade, with the exception of natural gas exports, is valued at the plant, and inland freight charges, except for those on natural gas exports, are included in transportation; for reconciliation, inland freight charges on Canadian exports of natural gas are reclassified to transportation in the Canadian accounts.

Other methodological adjustments include the reclassification of equipment repairs from services to merchandise trade in the U.S. accounts. In the U.S. published accounts, all equipment repairs are classified in services, though some are initially reported in the merchandise trade source data.

Services

Travel and passenger fares.—The Canadian and U.S. published estimates of travel and passenger fares are based mostly on the same source data and on common definitions. Thus, the rec-

The reconciliations were carried out under the direction of Lucie Laliberté, director of Statistics Canada's Balance of Payments Division, and Anthony DiLullo, assistant chief of BEA's Balance of Payments Division. At Statistics Canada, Hugh Henderson, Emmanuel Manolikakis, Jean-François Carbonneau, Robert Thebérge, Robert Poisson, and Denise Demers participated in the reconciliation of the Canadian accounts. Ghysline Forget and Marguerite Desnoyers were responsible for the production and coordination of reconciliation tables. At BEA, Russell Scholl, assisted by Jane Newstedt, was responsible for reconciling the U.S. portfolio income accounts; Mark New, for the accounts related to U.S. direct investment in Canada; Gregory M. Fouch, for the accounts related to Canadian direct investment in the United States; Kwok Lee, for merchandise trade; and Howard Murad, for services.

^{4.} The source data are the same for both countries, except for those used by Statistics Canada to compile petroleum and natural gas exports. The data, except as noted, are compiled from U.S. and Canadian customs documents filed by U.S. and Canadian importers. U.S. merchandise imports are compiled from U.S. customs documents, and U.S. exports (Canadian imports) are compiled from data provided from Canadian customs documents. Similarly, Canadian merchandise imports are compiled from Canadian import documents, and Canadian exports (U.S. imports) are compiled from data provided from U.S. customs documents.

[Millions of U.S. dollars]

	Pub	lished estim	ates	Reco	onciled estin	nates		Adjustme	nts to published estimates
	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Difference	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Remain- ing difference	United States	Canada	Type of adjustment
1992									
Total	1,042	3,063	-2,022	3,528	3,496	32	2,486	433	
Freight	440 30 39 371	586 181 13 392	-146 -151 26 -21	578 149 39 390	580 149 39 392	-2 	138 119 19	-6 -32 26	Statistical Statistical Statistical
Port services Vessel operators Airline operators Other	502 130 261 111	31 25 6	471 105 261 105	336 65 261 10	302 25 267 10	34 40 -6	-166 -65 -101	271 267 4	Statistical Reclassification Reclassification and statistical
Other	100	21	79	188	188		88	167	Reclassification and statistical
Inland freight		2,426	-2,426	2,426	2,426		2,426		Reclassification and statistical
1993									
Total	999	3,353	-2,355	3,682	3,665	16	2,683	311	
Freight	413 11 43 359	687 294 11 382	-274 -283 32 -23	568 147 43 378	568 147 43 378		155 136 19	-119 -147 32 -4	Statistical Statistical Statistical
Port services Vessel operators Airline operators Other	486 110 242 134	43 27 16	443 83 242 118	307 55 242 10	291 39 242 10	16 16	-179 -55 	248 12 242 -6	Statistical Reclassification and statistical Reclassification and statistical
Other	100	28	72	210	210		110	182	Reclassification and statistical
Inland freight		2,596	-2,596	2,596	2,596		2,596		Reclassification and statistical

Table 9.—Transportation, Southbound

	Pub	lished estim	ates	Reco	onciled estin	nates		Adjustme	nts to published estimates		
	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Difference	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Remain- ing difference	Canada	United States	Type of adjustment		
1992											
Total	2,687	733	1,954	4,348	4,340	8	1,661	3,607			
FreightOceanAirOther	214 85 32 97	216 95 41 80	-2 -10 -9 17	223 85 41 97	223 85 41 97		9	7 -10 17	Statistical Statistical Statistical		
Port services	13 6 7	393 71 247 75	-380 -65 -247 -68	348 36 250 62	340 36 247 57	8 5	335 30 250 55	-53 -35 	Statistical Reclassification Reclassification and statistical		
Other	96	124	-28	119	119		23	-5	Definitional, reclassification, and statistical		
Inland freight	2,364		2,364	3,659	3,659		1,295	3,659	Reclassification and statistical		
1993	0.000	704	0.004	4.400	4.400		4 000	2 400			
Freight	2,828 206 90 30 86	764 216 78 46 92	2,064 -10 12 -16 -6	4,196 286 140 46 100	4,192 286 140 46 100	4	1,369 80 50 16 14	70 62 8	Statistical Statistical Statistical		
Port services Vessel operators Airline operators Other	9 4 5	414 89 248 77	-405 -85 -248 -72	343 45 230 68	339 45 230 64	4	334 41 230 63	-75 -44 -18 -13	Statistical Reclassification and statistical Reclassification and statistical		
Other	112	134	-22	134	134		22		Definitional, reclassification, and statistical		
Inland freight	2,501		2,501	3,434	3,434		933	3,434	Reclassification and statistical		

onciliation adjustments are statistical. The U.S. estimates are adjusted to exclude some transactions for cruise travel that may duplicate similar transactions in the Canadian source data and to account for differences in the timing of publication of revised estimates by Statistics Canada and BEA.

Transportation.—The adjustments to transportation are largely methodological (reclassification) and statistical (tables 8 and 9). The methodological adjustments include the previously mentioned reclassification of inland freight charges from merchandise trade to transportation. In

addition, expenditures for port services by air and rail carriers are reclassified from business services to transportation in the Canadian published accounts to align them with the U.S. treatment. Statistical adjustments are made to reduce the U.S. northbound estimates of inland freight to the Canadian level because the Canadian published estimates are believed to be more accurate. Adjustments are made to the U.S. southbound estimates of inland freight to add Canadian estimates of inland freight on U.S. natural gas and newsprint imports, which are not fully covered in the U.S. source

Table 10.—Other Services, Northbound

			[Millions	of U.S. do	llars]				
	Pub	lished estim	ates	Reco	onciled estin	nates	А	djustments	to published estimates
	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Difference	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Remain- ing difference	United States	Canada	Type of adjustment
1992									
Total	6,832	8,540	-1,708	7,161	7,047	114	329	-1,493	
Private:									
Affiliated	3.499	4,605	-1.106	3,777	3,793	-16	278	-812	Definitional and statistical
Royalties and license fees Other services	1,100 2,399	1,005 3,600	95 -1,201	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$					
Unaffiliated	2,885 360	3,457 369	-572 -9	2,892 348	2,759 348	134	7 –12	-699 -21	Statistical
Insurance Financial services Education	471 376 321	640 413 250	-169 -37 71	471 396 321	340 393 321	131 3	20	-300 -20 71	Gross to net and statistical Statistical Statistical
Communications	222	250	222	321	321		-222		Gross to net
Business services	767	546	221	721	721			175	Reclassification and statistical
Sports and entertainment Commuters' wages	205 57	496 57	-291 	472 57	472 57			-24	Statistical
Trade union transactions	106	106		106	106				
Other		580 154	-580 -154		1			-580	Definitional
Commissions Airline port services		267	-154 -267					-154 -267	Definitional Reclassification
Railway port services		142	-142					-142	Reclassification
Aircraft leasing		17	-17					-17	Reclassification
Government:									
United States	56	42	14	56	60	-4		18	Statistical
Canada	392	436	-44	436	436		44		Statistical
1993									
Total	6,781	8,882	-2,101	7,118	7,115	4	337	-1,768	
Private:									
Affiliated	3,606	4,830	-1,224	3,917	4,008	-91	311	-822	Definitional and statistical
Royalties and license fees	1,093	1,054	39	(1) (1)					
Other services	2,513	3,776	-1,263	(-)	(-)		(*)	(-)	
Unaffiliated	2,743	3,605	-862	2,727	2,630	97	-16	-975	0. 4.4.1
Royalties, license fees, and selected services.	331	388	-57	365	365		34	-23	Statistical
Insurance	193	672	-479	193	180	13		-492	Gross to net and statistical
Financial services	469	428	41	491	407	84	22	-21	Statistical
Education Communications	368 266	246	122 266	368	368		_266	122	Statistical Gross to net
Business services	787	572	215	671	671		-116	99	Reclassification and statistica
Sports and entertainment	169	506	-337	479	479		310	-27	Statistical
Commuters' wages		56		56 104	56 104				
Trade union transactions	56 104	104		104			l .	-633	
Trade union transactions Other	104	104 633	-633					_000	
Other Commissions	104	633 174	-633 -174					-174	Definitional
Other Commissions Airline port services	104	633 174 280	-633 -174 -280					-174 -280	Reclassification
Other	104	633 174	-633 -174					-174	
Other Commissions Airline port services Railway port services Aircraft leasing	104	633 174 280 161	-633 -174 -280 -161					-174 -280 -161	Reclassification Reclassification
Other	104	633 174 280 161	-633 -174 -280 -161					-174 -280 -161	Reclassification Reclassification

^{1.} Royalties and license fees are combined with other services for reconciliation

A single definitional adjustment is made to the Canadian southbound estimates to delete estimates of freight charges on U.S. exports in transit in Canada. In the U.S. treatment, those charges are viewed as payable by the importer and thus as transactions between Canada and third countries.

"Other services."—"Other services" include transactions in royalties and license fees and in a variety of other services between affiliated, or related, persons and between unaffiliated per-

sons; they also include government transactions (tables 10 and 11). Affiliated services are reconciled at a highly aggregated level because of the lack of detailed information by type of transaction in the U.S. source data. By contrast, the source data on unaffiliated transactions contain a large amount of detail by type of transaction, so a detailed reconciliation of unaffiliated transactions is undertaken.

Definitional adjustments are made to the Canadian estimates of affiliated and unaffiliated trans-

Table 11.—Other Services, Southbound

	Pub	lished estim	ates	Reco	onciled estim	nates	А	djustments t	to published estimates
	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Difference	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Remain- ing difference	Canada	United States	Type of adjustment
1992									
Total	5,077	3,708	1,369	3,649	4,054	-405	-1,427	346	
Private:							·		
Affiliated	2,015	1,500	515	1,573	1,500	73	-442		Definitional and statistical
Royalties and license fees Other services	67 1,948	59 1,441	507	(1)	1		(1) (1)	\(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array}	
Unaffiliated Royalties, license fees, and selected services.	2,795 207	2,002 138	793 69	1,797 203	2,276 203	-479 	-998 -4	274 65	Statistical
Insurance	720	659	61	211	659	-448 -1	-509 -1		Gross to net and statistical
Financial services Education	203 39	239 24	-36 15	202 39	203 39		-1	-36 15	Statistical Statistical
Communications	60 269	312 323	-252	60	90	-30		-222 228	Gross to net
Business services Sports and entertainment	257	323	-54 224	551 257	551 257		282	226 224	Reclassification and statistical Statistical
Commuters' wages	149	149 125		149	149				
Trade union transactionsOther	125 766	125	766	125	125		-766		
Commissions	315		315				-315		Definitional
Airline port servicesRailway port services	250 79		250 79				-250 -79		Reclassification Reclassification
Aircraft leasing	31		31				-31		Reclassification
U.S. defense expenditures Refining fees	68 23		68 23				-68 -23		Reclassification Definitional
Government:	70		70	70	70			70	Ctatiotical
Canada United States	72 195	206	72 –11	72 206	72 206		11	72	Statistical Statistical
1993									
Total	5,338	4,066	1,272	4,047	4,340	-293	-1,291	274	
Private:									
Affiliated	2,054	1,771	282	1,810	1,772	38	-243	1	Definitional and statistical
Royalties and license fees Other services	1,986	68 1,703	1 283	(1)	(1)		(1) (1)	(1) (1)	
	· ·						()		
Unaffiliated Royalties, license fees, and selected services.	3,030 212	2,098 141	932 71	1,969 208	2,300 208	_331 	-1,061 -4	203 67	Statistical
Insurance Financial services	734 301	570 375	164 -74	219 300	570 300	-352 	-516		Gross to net and statistical Statistical
Education	38	28	10	38	38			10	Statistical
Communications	91 274	336 320	-245 -46	91 573	70 573	21	299	-266 253	Gross to net Reclassification and statistical
Business services Sports and entertainment	274	320 58	212	270	270		299	253 212	Statistical
Commuters' wages	147	147		147	147				
Trade union transactions Other	123 840	123	840	123	123		-840		
Commissions	349		349				-349		Definitional
Airline port servicesRailway port services	246 78		246 78				-246 -78		Reclassification Reclassification
Aircraft leasing	31		31				-31		Reclassification
U.S. defense expenditures Refining fees	103 33		103 33				-103 -33		Reclassification Definitional
Government:									0. 5 5
Canada			. 71	l 71	71	l	1	71	Statistical
United States	71 184	197	71 -13	197	197		13		Statistical

^{1.} Royalties and license fees are combined with other services for reconciliation.

actions to exclude nonresident taxes. In the U.S. accounts, nonresident taxes are included on a global basis, but they are not allocated by country. In addition, commissions on merchandise trade are removed from the Canadian estimates to align them with the U.S. treatment.

Methodological adjustments are made only to unaffiliated transactions. They include the reclassification of air and rail carriers' port services to transportation in the Canadian accounts. In the U.S. northbound accounts, equipment repairs are reclassified to merchandise trade, and medical services covered by Canadian Provincial health insurance programs are reclassified to Canadian government services. Other methodological adjustments include netting the U.S. estimates of northbound communications trans-

actions against southbound transactions. A detailed comparison of the Canadian and U.S. estimates of communication transactions cannot be undertaken because of the confidentiality of source data. The Canadian estimates of insurance transactions are adjusted to a net basis for comparability with the U.S. estimates; however, insurance transactions cannot be fully reconciled because of differences in accounting conventions and data collection methods for the insurance industry in Canada and the United States.

Statistical adjustments to the U.S. estimates include increases to account for undercoverage of both affiliated and unaffiliated transactions. Statistical adjustments to the Canadian estimates are made mostly to affiliated transactions, which are reduced to reflect removal of an estimate for

Table 12.—Direct Investment Income, Northbound

[Millions of U.S. dollars]

	Pub	lished estim	ates	Reco	onciled estin	nates		Adjustme	nts to published estimates
	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Difference	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Remain- ing difference	United States	Canada	Type of adjustment
1992									
Direct investment income Earnings of incorporated affiliates Dividends	2,653 1,496 2,018 -522 537 620	976 358 2,383 -2,025 98 520	1,677 1,138 -365 1,503 439 100	2,067 929 2,203 -1,274 537 601	1,798 929 2,203 -1,274 268 601	269 269	- 586 -567 185 -75219	822 571 -180 751 170 81	Definitional, reclassification, and statistical Statistical Definitional, reclassification, and statistical Reclassification, net to gross, and statistical
1993									
Direct investment income Earnings of incorporated affiliates Dividends Reinvested earnings Earnings of unincorporated affiliates. Net interest	4,005 2,690 1,407 1,283 567 748	3,372 2,797 1,808 989 96 479	633 -107 -401 294 471 269	3,882 2,658 1,523 1,135 567 657	3,711 2,658 1,523 1,135 396 657		- 123 -32 116 -148	339 -139 -285 146 300	Definitional, reclassification, and statistical

Table 13.—Direct Investment Income, Southbound

	Dub	lichad actim	atos	Reconciled estimates			Adjustments to published estimates			
	Published estimates			Reconciled estimates			Adjustments to published estimates			
	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Difference	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Remain- ing differ- ence	Canada	United States	Type of adjustment	
1992										
Direct investment income Earnings of incorporated affiliates Dividends Reinvested earnings Earnings of unincorporated affiliates. Net interest	1,377 408 372 36 747	659 289 186 103 28 343	718 119 186 -67 719 -121	752 280 177 103 128 343	803 280 177 103 180 343	- 52	- 626 -128 -195 67 -619	144 -9 -9 152	Statistical Statistical Definitional and statistical Gross to net and statistical	
1993										
Direct investment income Earnings of incorporated affiliates Dividends	926 19 608 –589 755	- 35 -392 414 -806 222	961 411 194 217 533	- 93 -364 442 -806 136	169 -364 442 -806 398	- 262	- 1,019 -383 -166 -217 -619	204 28 28 176	Statistical Statistical Definitional and statistical	
Net interest	152	135	17	135	135		-17		Gross to net and statistical	

Government transactions require only statistical adjustments, which reflect timing differences in the publication of revised estimates. Estimates of government transactions are exchanged between Statistics Canada and BEA.

Investment income

Direct investment income.—This year, the reconciliation of direct investment income includes the total income—distributed earnings, reinvested earnings, and interest—of incorporated and unincorporated affiliates. In earlier years, the reconciliation excluded reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates because they were not included in the Canadian published estimates of direct investment income. The inclusion of reinvested earnings in the Canadian published estimates eliminates one of the major definitional differences in the Canadian and U.S. published estimates of investment income.

Statistical adjustments were the largest type of adjustment made to the direct investment income estimates (tables 12 and 13). U.S. estimates of northbound reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates reflect higher earnings, or smaller losses, than the Canadian estimates. Until further research on the reasons for the differences can be undertaken, the estimates were reconciled

at an arbitrary value midway between the U.S. and Canadian published estimates. For south-bound reinvested earnings, U.S. estimates are used for reconciliation. For distributed earnings (dividends), Canadian estimates are used to reconcile northbound and southbound estimates. Statistical adjustments to earnings of unincorporated affiliates, which are reconciled in aggregate, are made mainly to earnings in the banking, insurance, and real estate industries for both northbound and southbound estimates.

Definitional adjustments are made to the Canadian published estimates only. The Canadian estimates are adjusted to exclude nonresident taxes; in addition, the Canadian estimates of earnings of insurance affiliates are adjusted to an accrual basis from a cash basis.

Methodological adjustments are made to the Canadian estimates; these include the reclassification of certain dividends from portfolio income to direct investment income and the adjustment of interest receipts and payments to a net basis for comparability with the U.S. estimates.

"Other investment (portfolio) income."—The reconciliation adjustments to "other investment income" are mostly statistical to account for differences in source data (tables 14 and 15). Definitional adjustments consist primarily of the removal of nonresident taxes from the Canadian estimates.

Table 14.—Other Investment Income, Northbound [Millions of U.S. dollars]

	Published estimates			Reconciled estimates			Adjustments to published estimates			
	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Difference	U.S. receipts	Canadian payments	Remain- ing difference	United States	Canada	Type of adjustment	
1992										
Other investment income	6,136	8,939	-2,803	8,889	8,895	-6	2,753	-44		
Securities	4,359 421	6,695 484	-2,336 -63	6,464 475	6,464 475		2,105 54	-231 -9	Definitional, reclassification, and statistical	
Interest on bonds	3,938	6,211	-2,273	5,989	5,989		2,051	-222	Definitional and statistical	
U.S. claims/Canadian liabilities U.S. bank claims	1,777 1,143	2,244 320	-467 823	2,425 840	2,431 840	<u>–6</u>	648 -303	187 520	Net to gross, gross to net, and statistical	
Other private U.S. claims	617 17	1,924	-1,307 17	1,585	1,591	-6	968 -17	-333		
1993										
Other investment income	6,306	9,638	-3,332	9,338	9,335	3	3,032	-303		
Securities Dividends	4,863 467	7,754 600	-2,891 -133	7,476 577	7,476 577		2,613 110	-278 -23	Definitional, reclassification, and statistical	
Interest on bonds	4,396	7,154	-2,758	6,899	6,899		2,503	-255	Definitional and statistical	
U.S. claims/Canadian liabilities U.S. bank claims	1,443 980	1,884 339	-441 641	1,862 643	1,859 643	3	419 -337	-25 304	Net to gross, gross to net, and statistical	
Other private U.S. claims	450 13	1,545	-1,095 13	1,219	1,216	3	769 -13	-329		

Methodological adjustments are made primarily to the estimates of income on bank claims and liabilities. With one exception, the Canadian estimates are converted from a net basis (receipts on claims less payments on liabilities) to a gross basis to align them with the U.S. treatment; the exception is income receipts and payments between affiliated U.S. and Canadian banks, which are reconciled on a net basis. On a gross basis, the Canadian estimates substantially exceed the U.S. estimates, but on a net basis, they are almost identical. The divergence in the estimates on a gross basis may be due to differences in reporting definitions for banks in Canada and in the United States.

Several statistical adjustments are made, primarily to income on securities. First, the U.S. estimates of northbound dividends are raised to the Canadian level, and the Canadian estimates of southbound dividends are raised to the U.S. level; these adjustments reflect the general assumption that a country's source data on payments of dividends are more comprehensive than its source data on receipts. Second, U.S. northbound estimates of income receipts on holdings of Canadian bonds are raised to the Canadian level: the Canadian estimates are based on an inventory of individual bonds held by nonresidents that is more detailed and more comprehensive than the U.S. inventory. Third, the Canadian and U.S. estimates of payments on U.S. Government liabilities are arbitrarily adjusted to a midpoint. The Canadian estimates are lower than the U.S. estimates because compilers of the Canadian accounts assume that some U.S. Government securities are purchased by Canadian parents on behalf of their U.S. insurance affiliates; thus, the income would accrue to U.S. residents. Based on indications in the U.S. source data, compilers of the U.S. accounts assume that those purchases and the income are entirely for the accounts of the Canadian parents. Finally, some adjustments are made to the Canadian and U.S. estimates to reconcile miscellaneous commercial transactions.

Unilateral transfers

In a definitional adjustment, the Canadian estimates of unilateral transfers are reduced by the removal of nonresident taxes. In a methodological adjustment, the U.S. estimates are converted to a gross basis from a net basis to align them with the Canadian treatment. Small statistical adjustments are made to the U.S. northbound estimates and to the Canadian southbound estimates to compensate for a lack of coverage in the source data.

Table 15.—Other Investment Income, Southbound [Millions of U.S. dollars]

	Published estimates			Reconciled estimates			Adjustments to published estimates			
	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Difference	Canadian receipts	U.S. payments	Remain- ing difference	Canada	United States	Type of adjustment	
1992										
Other investment income	2,639	3,887	-1,248	3,778	3,622	156	1,139	-265		
Securities Dividends Interest on bonds	1,604 1,396 208	2,116 1,558 558	-512 -162 -350	2,026 1,558 468	2,029 1,558 471	-3 -3	422 162 260	-87 -87	Definitional and statistical Definitional and statistical	
Canadian claims/U.S. liabilities Canadian bank claims	170 95	719 659	-549 -564	793 588	634 432	159 156	623 493	-85 -227	Net to gross, gross to net, and statistical	
Other Canadian claims	75	60	15	205	202	3	130	142	Net to gross and statistical	
U.S. Government liabilities	865	1,052	-187	959	959		94	-93	Statistical	
1993										
Other investment income	2,701	4,232	-1,531	3,797	3,687	110	1,096	-545		
Securities	1,755 1,476 279	2,131 1,533 598	-376 -57 -319	2,052 1,533 519	2,052 1,533 519		297 57 240	–79 –79	Definitional and statistical Definitional and statistical	
Canadian claims/U.S. liabilities Canadian bank claims	277 222	590 530	-313 -308	655 490	546 381	110 110	378 268	-44 -149	Net to gross, gross to net, and statistical	
Other Canadian claims	55	60	-5	165	165		110	105	Net to gross and statistical	
U.S. Government liabilities	669	1,511	-842	1,090	1,090		421	-421	Statistical	

^{5.} In 1993, the difference between the U.S. and Canadian estimates of payments on U.S. Government liabilities widened considerably. The U.S. estimate increased substantially, whereas the Canadian estimate decreased. The U.S. estimate reflects a much larger increase in Canadian purchases of U.S. Government securities than the Canadian estimate, and a much smaller decline in yields.